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No. 19,997 號七十九百九千九萬一第 日二初月六年戌壬 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 25TH, 1922. 二拜禮 號五十二月七年一十國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 9.30 " " 10 " "
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " 15 " "
12.30 p.m. " 2.30 " " 10 " "
2.30 " " 4.00 " " 15 " "
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "

NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. 9.30 p.m.
11.30 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY.
Extra Car—12 midnight.

SUNDAY.
7.30 a.m. to 7.45 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. every 15 minutes
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " 15 " "
12.00 noon " 1.00 p.m. " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. " 4.00 " " 15 " "
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "

NIGHT CARS.
As on Week Day

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars, not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, and not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or Cheques, or Compro Order representing Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE

On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1921 until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Station		No. 1			No. 2			No. 3			No. 4			No. 5			No. 6			No. 7			No. 8			No. 9			No. 10			No. 11			No. 12			No. 13			No. 14			No. 15			No. 16			No. 17			No. 18			No. 19			No. 20			No. 21			No. 22			No. 23			No. 24			No. 25			No. 26			No. 27			No. 28			No. 29			No. 30			No. 31			No. 32			No. 33			No. 34			No. 35			No. 36			No. 37			No. 38			No. 39			No. 40			No. 41			No. 42			No. 43			No. 44			No. 45			No. 46			No. 47			No. 48			No. 49			No. 50			No. 51			No. 52			No. 53			No. 54			No. 55			No. 56			No. 57			No. 58			No. 59			No. 60			No. 61			No. 62			No. 63			No. 64			No. 65			No. 66			No. 67			No. 68			No. 69			No. 70			No. 71			No. 72			No. 73			No. 74			No. 75			No. 76			No. 77			No. 78			No. 79			No. 80			No. 81			No. 82			No. 83			No. 84			No. 85			No. 86			No. 87			No. 88			No. 89			No. 90			No. 91			No. 92			No. 93			No. 94			No. 95			No. 96			No. 97			No. 98			No. 99			No. 100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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HONGKONG.



THE BRIDLED TONGUE.

SERMON BY THE REV. H. C. MOYLE.

The Rev. H. C. Moyle, M.A. (Chaplain of St. John's Cathedral) preached the following sermon in the Cathedral on Sunday morning—

St. James 1:26. If any man among you seem to be religious, and brideth not his tongue but deceiveth his own heart, this man's religion is vain.

The short epistle of St. James is a very practical one. He looks for deeds and not for words only. The writer is generally believed to have been that James, who is called "the Lord's brother," and was the Bishop of the Church of Jerusalem. His epistle is not in any way an exposition of Christian doctrine, but is a short practical letter on Christian ethics. Religion for St. James involves action. A religion which can be divorced from the ordinary work of life is no good. Religion must be a driving force, making us do things. "Pure religion," he says, "and undefiled before God and the Father is this, to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unstained from the world." For such a religion there is always room.

St. James specially warns us against the man of unbridled tongue—his tongue, he tells us, is vain. Let us think of a morning of the words we utter with our tongue. The tongue is a tremendous power for good or evil and we shall do well to make a practice of consecrating our tongue to God every morning by using some such words as those of the Psalmist, "Sit a watch, O Lord, before my mouth, and keep the door of my lips." and we shall do well to examine ourselves every night as to the words we have spoken during the day. As we think of the unbridled use of the tongue our thoughts turn naturally to the third commandment. "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain." We are sometimes told that swearing has been on the increase in recent years. I am not sure whether this is true. On the whole the spread of education has done much to reduce swearing as compared with a hundred years ago. For swearing is the result of ignorance. It arises from a desire to make a forceful statement, and the want of sufficient command of language to make the statement sufficiently strong, so an oath, or the name of God, is used to make up for the ignorance of the speaker, who ought to be able to express his meaning in correct language of sufficient strength. But there is another way of breaking the third commandment which we do well to be on our guard against in this place. To take the name of God on our lips in prayer and Psalm and Hymn while our mind is engaged with other matters is surely to insult our Maker and Redeemer. There is a great danger of the familiarity of the words we use here leading us to utter them without due and reverent thought. Against that danger we must be constantly on the watch. And we have to see that our tongue does no evil to our neighbour. "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour," is the 9th commandment. The three monkeys, the blind monkey, the deaf monkey and the dumb monkey so familiar to travellers in Japan, have a lesson for us that constantly needs repetition, "see no evil, hear no evil, speak no evil." It is astonishing how fond people are of speaking evil of others, how ready to repeat a story to the detriment of another. I wonder do you know these simple but wise verses.

"If you are tempted to reveal, A tale sometime to you has told, About another—make it pass, Before you speak three gates of gold—Three narrow gates. First "Is it true?" Then "Is it needful?" In your mind Give truthful answer, and the next "Is it just and necessary?" "Is it kind?" And if to reach your lips at last, It passes through these gateway three—Then you may tell the tale—nor fear What the result of speech may be."

"Is it true?" "Is it needful?" "Is it kind?" Those are three questions to remember and to put to ourselves before we tell about another's doings. There is nothing more contemptible than the mean and cowardly slanderer who begins by saying "Of course, I don't suppose it's true but they do say" and then goes on to besmirch the reputation and shatter the honour of his victim. To pass on a lie is as bad as to invent one, and it is the sign of a small and mean mind always to be depreciating others. Everyone has his weak points and his bad points and if we dwell only on these we may make him out a very bad person, but everyone has also his good points, and if we must talk about people let us try and speak of their good points and not of their bad ones. Let us never forget that a word once spoken can never be recalled and may go on bearing fruit long after the speaker has forgotten it. It has been said that words have wings, but remember that they are apt to fly to places that the speaker had never intended, and careless words depreciating others have possibilities of doing untold harm, and suddening and often ruining other lives.

St. James returns to the subject of the control of the tongue in the third chapter of the epistle where he writes, "If any man offend not in word the same is a perfect man, and able also to bridle the whole body. Behold we put bits in the horses' mouths that they may obey us, and we turn about their whole body. Even so the tongue is a little member, and boasteth great things. Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth. And the tongue is a fire, a world of iniquity: So is the tongue among our members that it defileth the whole body. For every kind of beast, and of birds, and of serpents, and of things in the sea is tamed and hath been tamed of mankind. But the tongue can no man tame, it is an unruly evil full of deadly poison. We do well to recognise the difficulty of the task of ruling our tongue, and to acknowledge that we need the help of God if we are to be successful in this matter. If we would have our tongue to speak no evil, we must go deeper and see that our heart contains no evil, for "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh."

Let us remember that we put a bridle on a horse not only to check him, but that we may the better guide him in the way we wish him to go, a bridle is to direct as well as to check, and we have to direct our tongue aright. We have to use it to express kindness and sympathy, to reprove and exhort and advise. There are many people who need the words of comfort and sympathy which we can speak to them, there are many who might be brought to know more of the love of God if only we spoke more of it. There are many who might be brought to know more of the love of God if only we spoke more of it. There are many who might be encouraged to overcome temptations which are now overcoming them if only we had spoken words of help and encouragement to them. There are many who are feeling all the chill horror of loneliness who might be made happy by kindly words from us. Yes, indeed, the well-bridled tongue can be an instrument of untold usefulness to our neighbour. This world is full of opportunities of helping others by our words as well as by our deeds and he is a wise man who can speak a word in season to one who needs it, and can be silent when words are not wanted. "By thy words thou shalt be justified and by thy words thou shalt be condemned." Let us realise the great power, for good or evil, which our words possess, and let us be more than ever determined that no idle and unkind words shall find utterance by our tongue, that we shall be used to speak words that will do good and cheer the sorrowful, and comfort the afflicted and strengthen the weak. Let it be used to rebuke evil and encourage goodness, let it tell forth the praises and the glory of God, and the wonders of His Creation and His redeeming love, "O Lord, open thou our lips and our mouth shall show forth thy praise."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CORRESPONDENCE. CALIFORNIA GLEE CLUB'S TENNIS QUARTETTE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Str.—Adverting to my letter of the 20th inst., on the above subject, it is necessary to say that I have been since informed by three members of the Glee Club that the California University Tennis Quartette, including Mr. Bates, is in Shanghai, but whether it will visit Hongkong is very doubtful. This team travels independently of the Glee Club. However, should it favour us with a visit, it is hoped that the question of providing a suitable stand in time will not prevent matches between it and local talent.—Yours, etc., C. G. A.

Hongkong, July 24th, 1922.

SMUGGLING EMIGRANTS TO AMERICA.

A case which throws some light on the smuggling of Chinese emigrants into America came before Mr. Lindsell at the Magistrate's yesterday morning, when 18 Chinese were charged at the Magistrate with attempting to "stow away" on board the s.s. *President Lincoln* for America.

Sub-Inspector Grant prosecuted; Mr. A. E. Hall appeared for two of the men and Mr. Webster for four others.

Three of the defendants failed to appear, and Inspector Grant in reply to the Magistrate said he was informed that the defendants had been defrauded by a number of people to whom they had given large sums of money in the hope that they would be able to reach America. These people were smugglers of Chinese emigrants.

The first defendant told the Magistrate that someone had offered to pay his passage and it was agreed that the first defendant would repay the money on arrival in America.

Mr. Webster said he would like to cooperate with the police in trying to trace these men to whom his clients had given money. He applied for a reduction of bail.

Mr. Hall also applied for a reduction of bail and said he associated himself with Mr. Webster's remarks.

In adjourning the case to Saturday afternoon next the Magistrate told the Inspector to inform the three missing defendants, if they could be found, that their bail would not be exonerated if they appeared on Saturday.

THE ADMIRALTY OIL TANKS AT SINGAPORE.

The fact that the exact venue of the 15 oil tanks that are in course of erection in Singapore for naval purposes, as well as of the 15 additional ones to be put up in the near future, is not generally known, says the *Strait Times*, has made many people very curious. We might mention that it is by Ayer Rajah Road on the site of the old military barracks. From there the pipe line will lead to King's dock to convey the oil for Admiralty purposes. In this connection the firm of P. K. McLaughlin & Co. has secured transport contracts both from the Admiralty and Messrs. Boustead & Co., the latter in regard to materials in connection with the work.

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THE CANTON SITUATION. MILITARY NEWS FROM VARIOUS QUARTERS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, July 23rd.

AT SHUUKWAN.

The reports in the Canton Press are inspired, as my information differs from them in many respects. It is claimed that the Kwangtung troops have driven the Northern Expedition from the Mo Tsu Fung heights to the north of Shuukwan and have followed up their success by attacking and driving Hsu's army back to Hs. My information is that the fighting around the heights was very even; Hsu's troops actually retired, though they were not fleeing. The present front is a line almost parallel to the North River, and running from Tai-kiu to about half way up to Lok-chong. There has been very little fighting during the last few days and neither side has gained any material advantage. Hsu's present plans are unknown but it is expected that the Kwangtung troops will attack on the arrival of sufficient reinforcements. A few days ago I mentioned that hardly any casualties came into Wongsba; I now find that quite a number have come down from the North and they are disembarked at Saichuen the first station from Wongsba. From here they are sent by the military road to the hospital outside the Little North Gate. Reinforcements and supplies of ammunition are still being rushed up by train.

The Director of Operations, Ip Kue, has organised field headquarters at Ying-tak outside the railway station. My informant tells me that when the Kwangtung troops first got into Ying-tak the soldiers indulged in looting and the inhabitants have suffered severely.

AT KONGMOON.

The "People's Army" has been quiet, keeping in their strongholds in the Chiu-tsun Chan Tuk Tsun, the magistrate, has posted more troops in Kongmoon, Pak-kai and San-wai City and it is expected that they will be sufficient to cope with any local emergency.

HEUNGSHAN.

Chan Wing Hsin's troops have not been able to clear out the various pro-Sun forces entirely and small batches are still to be heard of in various outlying districts. They have not hesitated to take advantage of the troublous times, as looting is reported wherever they go. Chan claims that he has captured three small gunboats and a number of armed launches that previously assisted in Sun's "People's Army" attempt to take Pak-kai and Kongmoon.

THE RIVER OFF SHAMNAN.

Another of Sun's ships, viz. the destroyer *Tung On* has left the anchorage. It was lying there previously with the cruiser *Wing Tseung* before Sun came up from Whampoa. The *Wing Tseung* left for Whampoa some days ago, and the *Tung On* is now again with her. An aftermath of the mine explosion off the bows of the U.S.S. *Tiger* is the stricter observance of martial law in the area. The *Wing Fung* has buried wire entanglements round her decks in preparation for any attempts to capture her. It has been announced that it is not advisable for any craft to steam in the Honan Back Reach between the Muean Forts and Bak Ngo Tam at night. There is quite an atmosphere of real war round the anchorage at night. The *Wing Fung* has a searchlight playing on shore and the water in an easterly direction, and since a seaplane flew over the West Bund on Friday she now directs her searchlight skywards. The gunboat *Po Lik* has a searchlight that illumines the water on the Fati side and the *Tracy* sends her searchlight in all directions. At the corner of the West Bund (just outside the French bridge), and at Fati, batches of Kwangtung troops are stationed with the object of keeping a look-out and preventing surprise parties being landed. As Hung Leuk has declared neutrality, Sun's launches can get alongside on the south of the island of Honan.

THE CITY.

There is no change in the situation here as the same conditions prevail. Although Ip Kue has issued a proclamation to the effect that press-gangs will be severely punished, soldiers have been at work again, about forty men being rounded up at the Tai Ping Gate at 5 p.m. on Friday. The master of a rickshaw depot at the Little East Gate has just welcomed the return of about half of the sixty coolies who were taken away on the 10th. I spoke to one of them and he tells me a story of how they were forced to carry stores for a whole night without chow. In the morning they received rice, without anything else, and at Ko-long they managed to slip away in the breaking dawn. The Speaker of the Provincial Assembly has formally requested the military authorities to put a stop to these press-gangs and the Merchants' Volunteer Corps held a meeting at Sai-ku-yuen to devise means to protect the civil population.

Another new form of outrage has also been reported. Men in uniforms go to pawnshops and pledge articles demanding sums far in excess of the actual value. An assault takes place if they are refused or bargained with. The pawnshops that remain open, conduct business through a small grill with their doors safely barred.

The shops in the western suburb have been almost immune from the looters and the majority of the stores are now open to business, but they still have the shutters up. The Bank of Canton is reported to have moved into temporary offices in Shamnan, and others are expected to follow its example.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

"LOVE IS NOTHING." THE LANGUAGE OF LEAVES.

The head line is a translation of recent inscriptions in Chinese characters on the large leaves of the cactus plants in the Botanical Gardens. Mr. H. Green, Superintendent of the Forestry Department, at the Magistrate's told the Magistrate, yesterday, that there had been more of this happening in the gardens of late than usual. The writings, for the most part, were indecent.

On Sunday, the Chinese foreman gardener noticed three youthful Chinese writing on the leaves. One of the three was detained and taken before Mr. Green, who decided to charge the youth before the Magistrate with disorderly conduct.

The defendant denied the charge and said that his friends carved the characters on the leaves with a knife. Mr. Hamilton examined one of the leaves and found that the characters had been made by a dark liquid and not by a knife. His Worship told the defendant he did not believe his tale. He believed that all three were engaged in writing the characters.

Mr. Green observed that many of the characters were not indecent when first written, but that characters added to the original writings were generally indecent. A fine of \$5 with the option of seven days' imprisonment was ordered.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF ARMS.

THE QUESTION OF PROVING GUILTY KNOWLEDGE.

The question of proving that the defendant knew that she was in possession of a revolver and five rounds of ammunition was the main point in a case which came up for hearing before Mr. Hamilton at the Magistrate yesterday afternoon.

The defendant, a young woman, is living in a brothel in Belcher Street. Inspector Appleton stated that at 4 p.m. on the 15th inst. he visited the house to execute a search warrant. He searched the front cubicle first and found nothing. He next searched the defendant's cubicle and found the revolver under the bed-pillow. The five rounds of ammunition were found concealed in a paper cigarette case. The defendant denied all knowledge of the contraband.

Cross-examined by Mr. d'Almada for the defendant, Inspector Appleton said he visited the house on "information received." This house was frequented by people of the low class and it was possible for a man to have put the arms there if he had a grievance against the woman.

The woman in the witness-box said she could not say whose property the contraband was. She believed that an enemy had planted them. Later she had quarrelled with a man named Hung Ki. After hearing the evidence Mr. d'Almada submitted that in an arms case the defendant could not be said to possess a thing until it was proved that he knew it was in his possession. The Magistrate adjourned the case to consider the point raised by Mr. d'Almada.

ALLEGED ARMED ROBBERY ARRESTED.

A young Chinese, aged about 25 years, was charged before Mr. Lindsell at the Magistrate's yesterday afternoon, with having taken part in an armed robbery at Cheung Sha Wan on June 27th last.

The defendant was arrested about a week after the robbery in connection with another case, when information was received alleging that the defendant was one of those who took part in the robbery.

The circumstances of the robbery are that four or five armed robbers entered the bungalow of a wealthy Chinese and in the melee which followed two women were stabbed, not seriously, and jewellery and money to the value of \$313 were stolen. Three of the women were attacked in the bungalow itself, whilst the fourth was attacked whilst sleeping in a cubicle adjoining the house.

The defendant denied all knowledge of the affair. A number of witnesses were called for the prosecution and the case was adjourned until Saturday next.

The strike of the electric mechanics appears to be over as more than half of them have returned to work. The civil population is unanimous in its praise of the foreign staff and volunteers for being able to keep up the supply, if only at night.

More arrests of propagandists have taken place, a notable instance being at Fung Kuen Street, western suburb, where many rifles, swords, bayonets, several cases of ammunition and some uniforms were found. Other arrests took place at Nam-kuan and the Eastern Suburb. Ip Kue has issued another proclamation threatening dire penalties to rumour mongers on the ground that they disturb the peace of the people.

Ng Fay, the Commissioner of Police, has taken temporary charge of the Mayoral offices in addition to his other duties.

Admiral Tong-Ting Kwong is in hospital. He is reported to be sick from over-work and worry but one report says that he has a boil on his hand.

"KWONG-HANG" DESTROYED.

A report has come into Canton to the effect that the pro-Sun gunboat *Kwong Hang* has been blown up by her crew, who, seeing that capture was imminent, decided to destroy the ship rather than let it fall into the hands of Chan Wing Hsin.

LATER.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

According to the Chinese calendar, yesterday was the day of "Great Heat." The presence of the people who are responsible for the Chinese calendar is simply wonderful at times.

We have all been hoping in Hongkong for the "needed" Deluge, instead of the "Great Heat," though often enough the latter precedes the former. We had enough "great heat" for about three weeks in the month of June. Then a typhoon came near to the Colony and brought some welcome rains which cooled the atmosphere and replenished to some extent the depleted stores of water in the reservoirs. We began to hope that the rains which largely failed us in May and June would come in July, but alas! these hopes have been unfulfilled and the water supply question remains a serious problem.

This reminds me of a suggestion I have heard regarding the need for increasing the water storage capacity of the island. Is it not possible to increase the capacity of the Tytam Tuk dam by six or eight feet, by raising the present "spill water" to that extent? We haven't had the water up to the level of the spill water this year, but last year's typhoon rains filled up the huge reservoir and great quantities of water ran away. The question I have asked is "one for the engineers to decide."

It is interesting to read again the speech made by the Director of Public Works (then Mr. Chatham) when the Tytam Tuk dam was formally opened on February 2nd, 1918. He told us that up to 1902 the combined capacity of the reservoirs amounted to 510,000,000 million gallons. There was then in course of construction the small reservoir known as the Tytam Bywash Reservoir which in 1910 raised the total storage capacity to 537 million gallons. The storage capacity added since 1904, mainly by the completion of the Tytam Tuk scheme, amounts to 1,029 million gallons, or more than three times the capacity of all the reservoirs existing in 1904.

Judging by past experience, Mr. Chatham impressed on the community that this great storage capacity "would only suffice to meet the ever-growing demand for water for a period of about fifteen years." As a matter of fact and experience it has failed within five years! The Director must have been sadly out in his calculations: or is it that the growth of the Colony has been three times as rapid since the completion of the Tytam Tuk scheme as it was before? Or, is it that the general body of residents forthwith adopted the advice given to them by Sir Henry May on the occasion of the formal opening of the dam? Let me quote:

"Now when we see so much fresh water around us, and know of what purity this water is, one cannot help reflecting what a great pity it is that residents of the Colony—a thirsty place like this—do not adopt water as a beverage instead of something stronger."

Well, as a matter of fact the consumption of water—pure fresh water—per head of the population is about three times as large as I understand it is, for example, in Sydney, a place of about the same population and almost as "thirsty" in summer time. I suspect, however, that the difference is not to be explained by the percentage of teetotalers in the two populations, but rather by the use of the meter system in one city and its absence in the other. There is undoubtedly enormous waste in Hongkong.

One more note on this subject is required to mention the fact that even while Mr. Chatham judged that the storage capacity provided would be equal to the Colony's needs for fifteen years he foresaw the necessity for future works, while Sir Henry May said: "We have only made provision for fifteen years, and the first thing we have to do, after we have linked with this great reservoir the catchwaters to which Mr. Chatham has referred, is to think out a scheme for building another reservoir three times as big as this Hongkong is a healthy child, and growing far apace, and is only in her infancy." But she has evidently acquired an enormous liking for water! Has the exchequer duties on liquor anything to do with it?

When I read the speech of the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce last week and came upon a remark that so far the year "had been an eventful one in the history of Hongkong," I expected

it to lead up to a short review of the effects of the great shipping strike on the trade of the colony; but was disappointed to find that all that was said of it was that

"industrially, the excitement of the first few months of the year were kept up for a time by minor Labour disputes, but I am glad to say outstanding differences have now been adjusted, and it is to be hoped that in future we may all agree to work together in harmony." It is not very illuminating and rather tends to minimise the effects of these Labour disputes. In their totality they represent a heavy tax on the trade of the Colony—but it is the consumer who pays every time, and it might serve to promote greater harmony in the future if some organisation like the Chamber of Commerce were able to compute the cost, so that the Chinese—who represent more than 90 per cent. of the consumers—could more clearly appreciate what these Labour "excitements" mean in the long run to themselves.

There are two views about the state of trade in Hongkong apparently. The Chamber of Commerce reports tell us that there is "nothing doing," and we can well believe it when we read of the military madness in the neighbouring province which forms the Colony's biggest market. But in a Manila paper, by the latest mail, I noticed a paragraph which says: "Business conditions are better in Hongkong at the present time than they have been for many months." This is the verdict of an American traveller in the shoe trade. Evidently "there's nothing like leather," for it must be the only line of the import trade which can justify such a comfortable reflection on the trade of the port at the present time.

There is probably not another place in the world where a telephone company might hope to get a Government guarantee of 12 per cent. on its full capital value, as the China and Japan Telephone Co. are hoping to do in Hongkong. I see that the New York Telephone Co. has filed a suit in equity seeking to enjoin the Public Service Commission from enforcing an order which prescribes the rates the Company are to charge in New York State. It appears from the report that the New York Telephone Co. earned 3.55 per cent. on the cost price of its plant and other assets, and that the Public Service Commission reduced the telephone subscriptions to a figure which would show a yield of only 2.35 per cent. on the cost, or 1.96 on the "fair value." The Company are appealing against the decision and claim 8 per cent. "on the fair and reasonable value of its property." And the China and Japan Telephone Co. are expecting a guarantee of 12 per cent. *Verba sap.*

In another American telephone controversy, the Michigan Public Utilities Commission has refused to accept original cost, or reproduction cost, less depreciation, as a rate base, and insists that "the only proper rates are those based on value and quality of the service." According to the Michigan Commissioner, "the fundamental theory of the cost of reproduction less depreciation method of valuation is not what it might cost to reproduce obsolete or near obsolete equipment, but what it would cost to procure equipment that will produce service of the same quality as that being rendered by the equipment under consideration." What would be the verdict of the Michigan Public Utilities Commission in the Hongkong case? There is not much doubt about it. Subscription rates would not be raised in Hongkong if the Michigan Public Utilities Commission or the Public Service Commission of New York State had any say in the matter.

Writing of telephones and having in mind the liability to interruption of the telephone communications established in recent years with some of the more important islands in the waters of the Colony, the attention of the Government may be directed to a recent announcement of the West India Committee that a system of wireless telephony has now been successfully established in the British West Indies. The group enjoying it is the Turks and Caicos Islands, Grand Turk being now connected with South Caicos and Salt Cay, distant twelve and eight miles respectively. By this wireless telephony the Commissioner is now able to converse with officials in the neighbouring islands. The system can also be used for wireless telegraphy, and has already proved of great value in enabling the people of Grand Turk to know when the steamers are approaching or are leaving Santo Domingo for their shores.

RODNEY RANDOM.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

HOW THE PUBLIC CAN HELP.

The University of Hongkong has just issued an interesting little brochure in which its aims and needs are described. We reproduce the concluding pages:—

This appeal has taken the form of a statement of the objects, the aspirations and the present measure of success of the University, an enumeration of its more immediate and imperious needs, and of an attempt to outline the kind of programme to be followed in the future if it is to rise to the opportunities which the University authorities believe to lie before it. In the case of an institution founded almost immediately before the world-war, any survey of the situation before the war was ended would have been premature. At the present moment, when the whole question of education in China is almost an international one, any further delay would be out of place. If considerable expansion in numbers is assumed, it is because all the indications are strongly and definitely in that sense, and because such expansion must be provided for in advance, if financial confusion is to be avoided and if growing sympathy is not to be estranged. Were the response to the appeal immediate and complete, it is believed that the University would be rendered definitely worthy of its position as the leading British educational institution in the Far East, but it is to be observed that its income would even then not exceed what has recently been laid down by the Committee of the Privy Council as the bare minimum for incorporation as a University in England. A partial response at least is immediately necessary if full advantage is to be taken of the very generous offer by the Rockefeller Foundation, the details of which are discussed in the section "Medicine."

The appeal is addressed:—

- To the friends of the University who have so generously helped it in the past;
- To British firms and to individual British subjects, who recognise that wealth drawn from trade with China carries the obligation to contribute, at a critical moment, to the intellectual development of her people;
- To those Chinese, of Chinese or of British nationality, who are in sympathy with the aims of the University or who desire that the youth of China, or their own sons and daughters in particular, should have the fullest opportunities of profiting by Western learning without being exposed to the risks incident to complete removal from Chinese surroundings at a critical period in their lives.

Fully to benefit by the Rockefeller benefaction, the immediate raising of some \$400,000 to \$500,000 is necessary, as well as the provision (at an estimated cost of \$180,000) of a medical hostel.

To place salaries and allowances upon a scale which will ensure that appointments shall remain attractive to the right kind of men is estimated to involve a capital sum of \$1,000,000, some half of which should be raised within two years. Some half of the money to be raised in connection with the Rockefeller benefaction may be regarded as indirectly available for this purpose. A further sum of \$300,000 would go far to provide for future expansion of staff in respect to subjects already included in the curriculum.

The immediate provision of additional hostel accommodation is urgently necessary if the essential residential character of the University is not to be endangered. The needs and claims of the Faculty of Engineering appeal especially to a special class. They will be found described on page 41.

The more adequate study of the Chinese language and of Chinese philosophy and history is recognized as a matter of importance but is, at the same time, one as to which action must be conditional upon adequate endowment.

The specific sums above stated to be necessary for purposes other than building are intended to form part of the general endowment fund of the University, and, as such, will be available neither for purposes of capital expenditure nor for meeting deficiencies in current revenue. All monies stated to be contributed for specific purposes will be kept distinct and, so far as necessary, separately invested.

Contributions may be allotted to the "general endowment fund," or to the "building fund," or the purpose may be more specifically defined. Contributions not specifically allocated will be carried to a "general purposes fund," to be used in the discretion of the University for any purpose other than those of current revenue.

It is suggested on page 27 and page 39 that larger contributions may usefully be affected to the endowment of existing chairs, more particularly those in the intermediate medical sciences. Contributions, over a number of years, a number of minor needs are referred to in the course of this appeal to which smaller contributions might be affected, by donors who desire that their contributions should serve to meet some specific need. In such cases, it is probably desirable that the University authorities should be consulted, and if possible that a personal visit should be paid to the University before the allocation is decided on.

Personal visits of inspection will always be welcomed. Any enquiries or correspondence should be addressed to the Vice-Chancellor or to the Registrar, at the University, or, if preferred, to any member of the Appeal Committee.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

A SALUTARY SENTENCE.

TEN YEARS' IMPRISONMENT FOR KIDNAPPER.

Sentence of ten years' imprisonment with hard labour was passed, yesterday afternoon, upon Cheung Cheuk Chin, indicted for kidnapping a schoolboy living at Bonham Road. The boy—a scholar at Yim Wa College—has been held to ransom in the interior since October last and has not yet been recovered by his parents. The robbers have demanded \$10,000 as ransom.

The case was heard by the Puisne Judge (Mr. J. R. Wood) and a jury consisting of Messrs. G. M. W. Dorkins, C. V. Mark, H. H. Pethick, S. Ross, N. V. A. Croucher, H. Spicer, E. B. Raymond, J. H. Kemp, K.C., who prosecuted, said the boy was about 14 years old. He was kidnapped on October 8th, and though piteous letters had been received from him and negotiations for ransom had been made he had never been returned to his parents. The chief evidence against the prisoner would be certain documents in which he had made confessions.

The evidence already given in the Police Court was repeated and a statement made by the prisoner in Macao was read. In this he said that, last year, he and two other men were asked to kidnap the boy. They were paid \$400 in order that they might drink and dine with the boy, and so become well acquainted. Subsequently they induced the boy to go to Macao with them. He was taken aboard a sampan and kidnapped. "Ransom must be arranged," the statement continued, "as it is impossible to release the boy by military force, because there are notorious robbers stationed in the vicinity. They have more than 400 rifles." In another statement made on the following day the prisoner admitted his identity and referred to the receiving of money. He also mentioned how his conscience pricked him suddenly and he repented of his action, and wished to put an end to the weeping and wailing that went on day and night.

A letter received by the boy's mother referred to the fact that "her illustrious son" was in good health and had plenty of food and clothing.

STATEMENT BY THE PRISONER.

The prisoner made a statement from the dock in which he alleged that the boy asked him to go to Macao. "I told him," said the prisoner, "that I cannot go. I have no money." The boy said he had money and they went to a tea house. The boy left the tea house, telling the prisoner to wait there, as he had other friends to go to Macao together with them. They all stayed drinking for sometime, then going for a walk, before proceeding to Macao.

Prisoner described, at length, his movements at Macao. They engaged a small boat, on which there were robbers, and reached the other boat, the robbers disarmed them with revolvers. The robbers set sail and went to Tolan. There prisoner and the boy were kept captive in the house. He (prisoner) was bound and beaten. The boy was also beaten. The robbers kept him, the prisoner, for five or six months until they found that he had no money. Eventually they let him go, telling him that if he went to Macao he must see the boy's mother and tell her to send money to redeem her son or they would beat him to death. When he got to Macao he had word sent to the mother telling her to come over to that place.

The prisoner also declared that his first confession was false and was made because the boy's mother offered him money to get the two other men charged in the Police Court convicted.

The boy's mother was recalled by the Judge and denied this.

THE PRISONER'S TWO STORIES.

Summing up the case to the Jury, the Puisne Judge said that before they could find the prisoner "guilty" they must find that part of his confession true which related to events in Hongkong. In his statement in Court he had confessed to a number of criminal acts, but these occurred in China and Macao and the Court was not concerned with them. If the Jury was merely able to accept the statements the prisoner now made he must be acquitted on the present charge, for, in order to convict, the Jury must accept as true the statements the prisoner made at first. The evidence against him was practically nothing except what had proceeded out of his own mouth.

The Judge pointed out to the Jury that the prisoner, when he made a statement in Macao, deliberately adopted the second of his confessions and he had not attempted to query that statement in his explanations just made to the Court. The prisoner said he and the boy were both kidnapped, but he was released conditionally on his promising to help in getting money from the boy's relatives. He came to Macao for this purpose and there the boy's mother made a counter offer, asking him to help her to get proof against two other defendants. The prisoner said he made the confessions in pursuance of the scheme of helping the mother in this design.

After a retirement of five minutes, the Jury found the prisoner "guilty" and the Judge, commenting on the seriousness of the crime and the fact that the boy was still a prisoner, sentenced the accused to ten years' imprisonment with hard labour.

SESSIONS CONCLUDED.

The Attorney-General announced that he did not propose to proceed with the indictment against the other prisoner before the Sessions in connection with the kidnapping.

The Puisne Judge then ordered the Sessions to be closed.

The appeal is signed by Sir W. E. Brunsdon (Vice-Chancellor), Sir O. P. Chater (Chairman), Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer, Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen and Mr. G. T. Edkins (University Finance Committee).

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.



ASPARAGUS.

Peeled Asparagus	per tin	.90
Mammoth	"	.80
Asparagus Tips	"	.80
Pure Olive Oil, C. & B.	.60, 1.00 & 1.90	
Mayonnaise	"	.90
Salad Dressing	"	.60

PHONE 1741.

A NEW STOCK OF BAROGRAPHS.

The Special Self Recording Barometer AND The B.O.T. Pattern Marine Mercurial Barometer AT LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD., HONGKONG.

COLUMBIA
FIBRE NEEDLES
AND
CUTTERS
NEW STOCK, JUST RECEIVED
AT
ANDERSON'S

Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 3146.

NEW STOCK
just unpacked of

THE
POPULAR
"BATSWING"
BOW
TIE.



We have now a very smart selection in all silks and invite your inspection. PRICE FROM \$1.00.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

EASMA CLUB.

SMOKE SOCIAL. Next SATURDAY, July 29th. Specially arranged programme. [1258]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE SHILLING per Share on account of the year 1922 has been declared.
The DIVIDEND will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of August, 1922, to Shareholders on the Register on TUESDAY, the 8th day of August, 1922, and will be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at the exchange rate of 2s. 7½d. per Dollar.
By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS, Secretary.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1922. [1279]

CONSULAT DE FRANCE.

WE beg to notify the General Public that Tenders are invited for supplying General Electric Plant and accessories for the lighting of the town of Kwang Chow Wan, Kowloon, in the Territory of Kwang Chow Wan. Full particulars and specifications to be obtained on application to the French Consulate, OFFICES, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, TOWER STREET, every day from 11 a.m. to noon and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
The Consul for France,
P. KREMER. [1278]

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

PROPOSAL TO CHANGE A SHIP'S NAME.

WE, the PO SHUN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, hereby give notice that in consequence of her present name being unsuitable we have applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the ship "PAZ" of the Port of Manila Official number 1,100 tons, register tonnage 854 tons, hereinafter owned by MANILAN AND COMPANY of MANILA in the Philippine Islands for the permission to change her name to "NEW MATHILDE" and to have her registered in the new name at the Port of Hongkong as owned by us the said PO SHUN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Hongkong within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.
THE PO SHUN S.S. CO., LTD.
Dated at Victoria aforesaid this 24th day of July, 1922. [1281]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "MACHAON"
are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 24th July. Optimal cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th July, will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 12th Aug., or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, July 24th, 1922. [1277]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Four Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1922, will be payable on WEDNESDAY, July 26th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on TUESDAY the 18th to WEDNESDAY the 26th July (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Secretary.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1922. [1228]

T-O-NIGHT AT THE CORONET SHOULD A WOMAN TELL?
LARRY SEMON
THE HICK
NEGLIGE DANCE
KOWLOON THEATRE.

INTIMATIONS

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held at the Head Office of the Society, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 18th day of August, 1922, at Noon, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit approving the draft New Articles of Association of the Society which will be submitted to the Meeting.

A print of such new Articles and a print of the existing Articles may be seen at the Society's Registered Office at Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings aforesaid. Should the Meeting approve of such new Articles with or without modification the subject of Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

"That the new Articles already approved by the Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Society to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held at the Head Office of the Society, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings aforesaid, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of September, 1922, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming if thought fit, as a Special Resolution, the above mentioned Resolution.
Dated this 8th day of July, 1922,
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager. [1212]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Head Office of the Company, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 18th day of August, 1922, at 12.10 p.m., for the purpose of considering and if thought fit approving the draft New Articles of Association of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting.

A print of such new Articles and a print of the existing Articles may be seen at the Company's Registered Office at Queen's Buildings aforesaid. Should the Meeting approve of such new Articles with or without modification the subject of Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—
"That the new Articles already approved by the Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Head Office of the Company, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings aforesaid, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of September, 1922, at 12.10 p.m., for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming if thought fit, as a Special Resolution, the above mentioned Resolution.
Dated this 8th day of July, 1922,
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager. [1213]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Head Office of the Company, Queen's Buildings, in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 18th day of August, 1922, at 12.15 p.m., for the purpose of considering and if thought fit approving the draft New Articles of Association of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting.

A print of such new Articles and a print of the existing Articles may be seen at the Company's Registered Office at Queen's Buildings aforesaid. Should the Meeting approve of such new Articles with or without modification the subject of Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

"That the new Articles already approved by the Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Head Office of the Company, Queen's Buildings aforesaid, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of September, 1922, at 12.15 p.m., for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming if thought fit, as a Special Resolution, the above mentioned Resolution.
Dated this 8th day of July, 1922,
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager. [1214]

INTIMATIONS

SANDAKAN LIGHT AND POWER CO. (1922), LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 3, Queen's Buildings, in the Colony of Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 27th July, 1922, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, pursuant to Section 86 of the Companies Ordinance 1911.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1922. [1234]

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Four Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1922, will be payable on WEDNESDAY, July 26th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 18th to WEDNESDAY, the 26th July (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Secretary.
The General Managers.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1922. [1228A]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for Boxes QV, RF, RU, RW, TH.

TO LET—OCCUPATION 1st AUGUST.
Well-furnished Flat, with piano and gramophone, at Kennedy Road—Apply by letter for particulars to Bickford, 2, Wood Road, Wan-chai. [1209]

175, PEAK, SALE or LET.—Gardens, Tennis Court, 5 Rooms, Servants' Quarters, Splendid View, Approx. 18,000 feet ground, Junction Motor Road and New Road. Telephone 2740. [1205]

WANTED.—USED POSTAGE STAMPS of all kinds, Common or Rare; any amount up to ten or a hundred thousand, or more. Good prices paid. Buying list free. Address: Oreo Stamp Co., Box 723, Manila, Philippine Islands. [1206]

WANTED—Chinese, undertaking to occupy house-like Europeans, wishes to rent a European House from five rooms upwards with or without garden in Hongkong or Kowloon for 1 to 5 years. Communicate with Box No. T.O., c/o Daily Press Office. [1207]

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DEATH.

MURRAY.—At the Government Civil Hospital, on July 22nd, LUCRETIA MARY (née Reed), the dearly beloved wife of PATRICK HENRY MURRAY, aged 55 years. Shanghai, Japan, Manila, Straits and London papers please copy. [1230]

BIRTHS.

HARLING.—At Shanghai, on July 24th, the wife of H. R. HARLING, of a daughter. TAYLOR.—On July 25th, at Government Civil Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. A. J. COLLINS TAYLOR, a son. [1232]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOGES RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 25TH, 1922.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

We learn from the North that the Government's unification scheme is to be held in abeyance for the present. At the present time it obviously has no chance of success. Concurrently with this announcement there has appeared in the northern Chinese Press reports to the effect that certain Southern leaders have been urging the convocation of a Conference at Shanghai to exchange views with representatives of the North and to formulate plans for the reunification of China. General WU PUI FU, however, has intervened. He is represented as saying in a telegram to the Cabinet that inasmuch as the Central Government at Peking has been recognised by the Powers, it will be derogatory to the dignity and prestige of the Government if its delegates sit at a conference table on a footing of equality with men who are but the representatives of provincial Tsuchuns or Commanders-in-Chief of provincial armies. General WU is of opinion that if sufficient time is given serious political quarrels are

certain to arise between the various leaders in the South-West, and then, under pressure of circumstances, the provinces, one by one, will return to the fold of Peking without civil war or a representative conference. It reads like a complete volte face on General WU's part, though, we confess, we have never entertained any confidence in the outcome of a representative conference so long as there are so many Tsuchuns and other "political leaders" in the country who are set upon the achievement of their own personal ambitions. The Cabinet, it appears, has been asked by General WU to recall all the delegates it has sent into the provinces to consult with the leading provincial representatives regarding the proposal to hold a national conference, and simply wait and watch for a time the political developments in Kwangtung, Manchuria, and Kiangsi, as well as in Chekiang and Fukien, where "a clearer development of the situation" is desired. It is difficult to see in the general situation at the present time any substantial grounds for optimism. The Cabinet itself shows no signs of stability, and it certainly can do little while there is so much civil strife in the country entailing, as it does, the holding up of considerable public revenues that ought to be flowing into the national Treasury. We have quite a number of provinces in China framing their own "Constitutions" and representing themselves as models for emulation by other provinces. There is something more than a vague aspiration in China for a form of federal State Government similar to that existing in the United States, but until the provinces in China show the same appreciation of their national duties and responsibilities to a Central Government as the States under the "Stars and Stripes" do, the "form of federal State Government" which answers the needs of the American people would be ill-suited to China. But, whether China remains nominally under a Republican form of government, or reverts at some time or other to a Monarchy "Federal State Government" is certain to form the line of China's political development. SUN YAT SEN and his political colleagues made for themselves a wonderful opportunity in Kwangtung to show the rest of China what could be done in this direction by peaceful means, but SUN's madcap enterprise of marching an army through a thousand miles or more of hostile territory to "Conquer Peking" and set up a Government there to which probably not a tenth part of China would pay allegiance has defeated the hope of reunification in China to the extent of "making the heart sick." The sooner the faction leaders make up their minds that reunification can only come through the agency of a Central Government at Peking and such constitutional guarantees as command the approval of the entire country, the better it will be for China and themselves.

The Hongkong Tramways Co., Ltd., announce an interim dividend of 1s. per share.

The net proceeds from the Bridge Tournament held at the Peak Club last week amounted to \$400, which will be remitted to the Ministering Children's League.

The Consulate for France announces that tenders are invited for general electric plant and accessories for lighting the towns of Fort Bayard and Tehe Kan, in the territory of Kwang Chow Wan.

Last week's return of notifiable diseases shows a marked diminution. There were nine cases of plague (six fatal); two fatal cases of small-pox and one case of enteric fever. Three deaths from influenza were recorded.

A Filipino, named Anastasio Berren, aged 27 years, died on board the s.s. *Korea Maru*, just as the vessel sighted Hongkong, yesterday. On arrival at Hongkong, a post-mortem examination was held and it was found that the man had died from natural causes.

The *Siam Observer* learns that the Committee of the Bangkok Nursing Home has asked permission of the authorities to hold a quarter million tical lottery in order to raise funds for the building of a nursing home in Bangkok.

The man who is charged with the murder of a relative of Chen Chuan Ming, in Ramsey Street, Hongkong, on July 15th was brought before Mr. Hamilton yesterday. At the request of Sub-Inspector Pincott another week's formal remand was granted. Mr. G. R. Haywood informed the Magistrate that he had been instructed to appear on behalf of one of the relatives of the deceased.

It is intended to tie up several Government vessels in the Philippines. The Governor-General estimates that a saving of half a million pesos a year will be effected thereby. The Governor-General is also planning to "close down Engineer Island." He says the plant there should not be used except where it can do the work cheap or cheaper than can be done by private firms.

A man, who was charged with being in unlawful possession of a pocket of type, which appeared to have been composed for the purpose of printing lottery tickets, told Mr. Hamilton, at the Magistrate's yesterday, that he was a fool. He did not know who his master was or where he was taking the type to. The Magistrate said he would give him six weeks to ponder over the question and send him to prison for that period with hard labour.

The EASMA Club is holding an informal smoke social next Saturday night when the chair will be taken by the President of the Ex-Active Service Men's Association (Lieut. W. St. A. Malleson, V.C.) who returned from the North during the week. H.E. the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.) has accepted an invitation to be present and an attractive musical programme has been arranged for the occasion by Mr. J. S. Pearson.

Unless the Chinese commercial and business establishments in the Philippine Islands either approve the petition of their Chinese labourers for reduced working hours or make arrangements for an understanding before August 1st, next, one of the biggest labour strikes ever staged here, says the *Manila Times*, will be called. All Chinese workers having decided to resort to walk out if their demand is not heard, according to an announcement made at a mass meeting of all Chinese labour union men of the city.

A piece of crown land with an area of 7,500 square feet situated on the Kowloon City road was sold yesterday afternoon by public auction at the Public Works Department for four times the amount of the upset price. The upset price was \$3,130 and the realised price was \$12,500. The purchaser was Mr. Tsang To Ting, agent for Messrs. Tsang Chau Shi, No. 4, Third Street. The sale was well attended and the bidding was kept throughout; prospective buyers were very cautious and whilst there were plenty of bids these seldom rose above \$100.

OBITUARY.

MRS. P. H. MURRAY.

We regret to have to announce the death of the wife of Mr. P. H. Murray, formerly Installation Manager, Asiatic Petroleum Co., Tai-Kok-Tau, which occurred at the Government Civil Hospital on July 22nd after a short and painful illness.

The funeral took place the following day at the Roman Catholic Cemetery, the service being conducted by the Rev. Father P. de Marin assisted by the Rev. Father Page. The bearers were Messrs. Hill, T. Stainfield, W. Hillands, S. Griffin, T. O'Sullivan, and H. Holdman. The chief mourners were: P. H. Murray, husband; Mrs. Grimmer, Dorothy, May, Lettie, Emy and Patsy, daughters and son, Arthur Grimmer and Louise Murray, son, and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Reed, brother and sister-in-law, Maggie Bond, sister, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Murray, brother and sister-in-law.

Amongst those present were: Mr. N. L. Watson, Mr. Butterfield, Mr. Tully of the A.P.C., Right Rev. Bishop Pozzini, Father Noval, Procurator of Spanish Dominican Missions, Sisters of French and Italian Convent, Orphans of the respective institutions and a large number of friends. Floral tributes were sent from Paddy, Florrie and Arthur, Patsy and Louise, Grace, Ugo and Luigi, Maggie, Dorothy and May, Lettie and Emy, Bobby, Edgar and Willie, Arthur, Stephen, Francis and Reggie, Amaro and Rita, Gladys, Helen, Flo, Dorothy, Edna Rita, Winifred, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Murray, A.P.C., Miss E. Allen, Mrs. J. Allen, Mrs. Stewart, Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Jose Barros, Mr. and Mrs. Capell and family, J. Cassin, Mr. H. Dixon and family, Evelyn and Archie, Capt. and Mrs. "Going," Mrs. W. McGrann and family, Mr. and Mrs. Goldfinch, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gibson, Miss D. Hansen, Mr. and Mrs. T. Hynes and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. F. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hollands, Dr. F. Kew, Miss M. Lysaught, J. Linton, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Mutton, Mrs. M. Brown and family, Mrs. F. Nutball and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. Noronha and family, Mrs. T. E. O'Sullivan, Ellen, Mr. and Mrs. T. O'Sullivan, Mabel, Lawrence and Gustine, Mr. and Mrs. L. Stainfield, H. Stainfield, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. M. Souza, Mrs. F. W. Stapleton, J. A. Straube, F. F. de Silva, Mr. and Mrs. Tully, Alice, Harry and Millie, Robert Taylor, Emma, C. F. Pain, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Lam, Fook Lee & Co., Mr. and Mrs. Lee Yat Choi, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Hajee Esmail, and numerous others.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 4 p.m. yesterday:—

Cyclone or typhoon E.S.E. of Naha moving N.N.E.
Low pressure area extending from the China Sea to the Pacific across Northern Luzon and the Balintang Channel. A real typhoon may develop later.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.)THE WORLD'S TEA CROP.
DEMAND EXPECTED TO EXCEED SUPPLY.

London, July 23rd.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Indian Tea Association, Mr. Gerald Kingsley stated that the association's enquiries showed no indication of any tea producing country resorting to coarse plucking, and therefore the aggregate crops are not likely to be abnormal. According to the estimates there would certainly be less than the average crops harvested in the years 1915-19 inclusive. If the estimates were correct, and the world's consumption remained the same as last year, it meant that twelve months hence they would start the new season with a very much smaller stock than at present.

The Vice-Chairman, Mr. W. A. Bain, stated that the gathered Ceylon crop was not likely to exceed 171,000,000 lbs., Java and Sumatra 80,000,000 lbs., and China 10,000,000 lbs., so allowing for the Indian crop at 320,000,000 lbs., the total output would be 600,000,000 lbs., against a total world requirement of 640,000,000 to 650,000,000 lbs.

AMERICA'S COAL SUPPLY.
AUSTRALIA TO HELP.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21th.

A score of vessels have been chartered to bring coal from Australia. The ship-owners report that chartering vessels for coal has made it difficult to obtain tonnage for the north-west wheat crop.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE GERMAN MORATORIUM.
SUPREME COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION TO BE CARRIED OUT.

BERLIN, July 23rd.

Replying to the President of the Guarantors Committee, the Imperial Chancellor says that, despite the heavy burdens thereby imposed upon Germany, the German Government will undertake to carry out the measures mentioned in the Committee's memorandum for the duration of the moratorium.

The German Government assumes that the Sovereignty of the Reich will be preserved, that the course of the administration will not be disturbed, and that secrets connected with taxation and business will be protected. As regards combating the flight of capital, the German Government insists on the resolutions of the Supreme Council of August 11th, 1921, referring to the raising of military and economic sanctions.

German legislation in regard to the exporting of capital will be strengthened, ANGLI-FRENCH CONVERSATIONS REGARDING REPARATIONS.

London, July 23rd.

The delay in the Anglo-French conversations in regard to reparations has terminated, the French Government officially intimating that it will place itself at the disposal of Mr. Lloyd George for an interview as from August 1st.

ROBBERY ON THE HIGH SEAS.

POLITE PIRATES IMPRISONED.

AIX EN PROVENCE, July 23rd.

The trial at the Assize Court of nine Georgian pirates charged with robbing passengers of the French mail-boat *Sokirah* in the Black Sea in May, 1920, has resulted in four being sentenced to ten years imprisonment, while the others were acquitted.

The proceedings were most laborious, the accused spoke only indifferent Russian and no French. One maintained that he was an officer of the British Secret Service and others declared that their only object was to rob a rich Persian who was on board.

It transpired that the robbers did not interfere with the property of passengers whom they believed to belong to the proletariat. One of the robbers, who was a bit of a dandy, kissed the hands of the lady passengers and stole their scent.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.)

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE CONFERENCE AT HONOLULU.

CHINESE CHAMBERS INVITED.

Peking, July 24th.

Representatives of the Chinese Chambers of Commerce have been invited to attend the conference of Chambers of Commerce at Honolulu in October. The Government has accepted the invitation, and instructed the Ministry of Commerce to bring the matter under the attention of the Chambers and to make the necessary arrangements.

MILITARY OPERATIONS AGAINST SUN'S SYMPATHISERS.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR GENERAL CHEN.

Peking, July 24th.

Advices from Hankow state that the first Chihli brigade arrived at Hankow on July 20th, from Yochow, and has now been ordered to Kiangsi, obviously with the intention of strengthening General Chen Chiung Ming in his demonstration against Sun Yat Sen's sympathisers in Kiangsi.

TUNG KANG'S RESIGNATION NOT ACCEPTED.

Peking, July 23rd.

In response to Tung Kang's third resignation, a mandate grants him five days' leave and points out that he must resume the Ministry of Finance when his leave expires.

PEACE EFFORTS IN KIANGSI.

Peking, July 23rd.

The efforts of Hsu Yuan-hao and General Yang Wu to bring about a compromise between Li Lich-chun and Tsai Chung-hsun seem to have ended in failure. Hsu Yuan-hao telegraphs that he is leaving for Shanghai, adding that he has received an informal communication from Li Lich-chun indicating that the latter is ready for any reasonable compromise whereby fighting might be avoided. Hsu feared, however, that it was impossible to win over Tsai Chung-hsun to the compromise idea, but he exhorts Kiangsi nationals in Peking not to let the matter drop but to urge the Government to continue its compromise plans.

[Li Lich-chun is in command of one of the divisions of Sun Yat-sen's army.]

MR. DENBY IN SHANGHAI.

WITNESSES BAIL GAME.

Shanghai, July 23th.

The Secretary of the U.S. Navy and Mrs. Denby witnessed a baseball match yesterday afternoon between the U.S.S. *Huron* and Shanghai, in which the latter won by 5 to 2. In the evening a reception was held at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, at which Mr. Denby was welcomed by Commissioner Hsu Yuan.

AMERICAN LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

URUGUAY WILL PROPOSE FORMATION.

New York, July 24th.

The Uruguayan Foreign Minister, speaking at a banquet, foreshadowed that Uruguay intends to propose the formation of an American League of Nations at the next meeting of the Pan-American Conference.

THE EINSTEIN EXPEDITION.

THREE GERMAN MEMBERS LEAVE FOR CHRISTMAS ISLAND.

Berlin, July 24th.

Three German members of the Einstein expedition have left for Batavia en route to Christmas Island to take observations during the eclipse of September 20th. [The Einstein expedition intend testing relativity at Christmas Island, during the eclipse.]

THE CAPTURE OF LIMERICK.

MAJORITY OF IRREGULARS ESCAPE.

London, July 24th.

Only a hundred irregulars were made prisoners at Limerick. Nine hundred escaped southwards.

ITALY'S NEW CABINET.

SIGNOR ORLANDO PREMIER AGAIN.

Rome, July 24th.

Signor Orlando is forming a Cabinet.

THE LATE REAR-ADMIRAL DUMARESCU.

MEMORIAL SERVICE AT CATHEDRAL.

Yesterday morning at St. John's Cathedral a memorial service was held to the late Rear-Admiral John Dumarescu, C.B., C.V., Commodore Commanding the Australian Navy, who died at Manila on Saturday.

Among those present were H.E. the Officer Administering the Government (Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.) accompanied by Mrs. Severn; Mrs. Bullock, and his private secretary (Mr. A. Dyer Ball), H.E. Major-General Sir John Fowler, K.C.B., who was accompanied by his A.D.C. (Capt. C. S. Fisher), Commodore and Mrs. Grace, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Orpen Sanders, the Colonial Secretary (The Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.M.G.), Lieut. Malleon, V.C. Mr. H. J. Timperley, one of the joint honorary secretaries, represented the Ex-Active Service Men's Association.

The Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle conducted the service, assisted by the Rev. H. S. Croft-Rees, B.N., who read the lesson, the Rev. J. T. Holman, who read the prayers, and the Rev. M. W. Shewell, C.F., Mr. Denham Fuller was at the organ.

Psalm 90 and hymns 409 and 597 were sung, and appropriate prayers offered. At the conclusion of the service the organist played the Dead March in "Saul" and the congregation continued to stand in silence while the "Last Post" was sounded by a bugler of the Marines stationed in the Cathedral porch.

MURDER NEAR KOWLOON CITY.

CHINESE KILLED IN THE PRESENCE OF WOMAN COMPANION.

A strange murder was committed on Sunday afternoon near Kowloon city. A young Chinese couple were walking on the Tung Wong Toi hill when the man, an employee of the British-American Tobacco Company, named Wong Yu Sut, was attacked by four men and stabbed to death in the presence of his companion. The terrified girl fled to Kowloon where she reported the matter to the police and led a party of police to the spot. On their arrival, however, the gang of murderers had vanished and the unfortunate young man, though not dead, died a minute after the arrival of the police.

The dead man's companion was a young married woman. Her story of the tragedy is that they had both reached the top of the hill, when four men suddenly appeared from behind a large boulder at the mouth of a cave and asked what they were doing there. The murdered man replied they were taking a walk. Without more ado, the strangers set upon the young man, at the same time telling him he had no business to be there. Knives were produced and the man was stabbed. The frightened girl ran down the hillside.

There were two stab wounds in the body, one on the left side of the neck and the other underneath the left shoulder. A short distance away from the scene of the murder a dagger was found.

THE TRAFFIC IN ARMS.

AND THE DISTURBED STATE OF CHINA.

Defending a man charged on remand before Mr. Lindell, at the Magistrate's yesterday, with having in his possession a pistol and 100 rounds of ammunition, Mr. R. E. A. Webster said his client was a laundry man in Toronto, Canada, and had been there for 14 years. He had received several letters from his relatives in the Sunning district, stating that the place was very disturbed by the looting of the soldiery; to which side the looters belonged didn't matter.

The Magistrate: Possibly both. Continuing, Mr. Webster said, on account of these letters his client took back a pistol and the ammunition for self protection.

The Magistrate said there were notices on the ship, and if defendant had declared that he was carrying the contraband he would have been safe.

A fine of \$150 and provisional confiscation of the pistol and ammunition was ordered.

Not everybody agrees with the estimate of Sir Charles Lucas regarding soldier-administrators, mentioned in a *Daily Press* leader a few days ago. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson in a recently published book of reminiscences writes:

I have known but three soldiers who were first-class administrators. He [Sir Henry Brackenbury, one of my cronies at the War-office] was one. The other two were Buller and "Jack" Cowans. I have known also a great number of

AMERICA AND THE WORLD.

MR. J. M. BECK'S LECTURE.

Mr. James M. Beck, Solicitor-General of the United States, had an enthusiastic reception, when, as an honorary Benefactor of Gray, Inc., on June 13th, he visited the historic Hall of the Inn to deliver the first of a series of three lectures on "The Nature of American Institutions and Their Bearing on International Relations."

Lord Balfour, who presided, said Mr. Beck was known to the English public and to English readers as the author who, perhaps more than any other writer in our language, contributed a statement of the Allied cause in the Great War which produced effects far beyond the country in which it was written, and in which it was published.

Mr. Beck, who was received with cheers, said they were to consider one of the supreme great achievements of the English-speaking race. If England and America were to act together in the coming times, and the destinies of the world were in their keeping, then they must know each other better, and, to this end, they must take a greater interest in each other's history. (Cheers.)

Americans had never lacked interest in English history; for however broad the stream of their national life, how could they ignore its chief source? But was there in England an equal interest in the history of America, whose origin and development constituted one of the most dramatic and significant dramas ever played upon the stage of this "wide and universal theatre of man"? How many educated Englishmen had studied that little known chapter of American history which gave to the progress of mankind a contribution to political science which Gladstone praised as the greatest "ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man." If peace has her victories, no less renowned than war, this achievement might well justify their study and awaken their admiration; for it was the work of the English-speaking race, of men who, shortly before they entered upon this great work of constructive statecraft, were citizens of the British Empire. While the Constitution of the United States was very much more than an adaptation of the British Constitution, yet its underlying spirit was that of the British-speaking race and the Common Law.

A TESTING TIME.

Another reason made the consideration of the subject not only interesting but opportune. "These are the times that try men's souls." It was a time of sifting, when men of all nations in civilization were again testing the value even of those political institutions which had the sanction of the past. Society was in a state of flux. Everywhere the foundations of Governmental structures seemed to be settling, and when the seismic convulsion of the world war was taken into account, it was not surprising that this was so. While the storm was not yet past and the waves had not wholly subsided, it was natural that everywhere thoughtful men were taking their reckonings as to whether the frail bark of human institutions was still sufficiently seaworthy to keep afloat. Moreover, the patent evidence of weakness in the international organization that we called civilization, the imperative need of ending the spirit of moral anarchy, and the urgent necessity of rebuilding the shattered ruins of the social edifice on surer foundations by the integration of the nations, if possible, into some new form of world organization, gave peculiar interest in these critical days to the manner in which the American people solved a similar problem more than a century ago.

Then, as now, a world war had ended. Then, as now, half the world was prostrated by the wounds of fratricidal strife. As Washington said: "The whole world was in an uproar," and he added that the task "was to steer safely between Scylla and Charybdis." The thirteen colonies, while small and relatively unimportant, were, however, a little world in themselves, and, relatively to their numbers and resources, the problem which they confronted and solved differed in degree but not in kind from that which now confronts civilization. Impoverished in resources, exhausted by the loss of the flower of their youth, demoralized by the reaction from feverish strife, the forces of disintegration had set in in the United States between 1783-1787. Law and order had perished and the provisional government had been reduced to impotence. A few wise and noble spirits, true Faithfuls, and Great Hearts, led a despondent people out of the slough of despair till their feet were again on firm ground and their faces turned toward the detectable mountains of peace, justice and liberty. So enduring was their achievement that to-day the Constitution of the United States is the oldest comprehensive written form of government now existing in the world. Few, if any, forms of government had better withstood the mad spirit of innovation or proved their merit by the "arduous greatness of things done."

Constitutions, as governmental panaceas had come and gone; but it could be said of the American Constitution, paraphrasing the noble tribute of Dr. Johnson to the immortal fame of Shakespeare, that the stream of time, which had washed away the dissoluble fabric of many other paper constitutions, had left almost untouched its adamantine strength. Excepting the first ten amendments, which were virtually a part of the original charter, only nine others had been adopted in more than one hundred and thirty years.

The good yeomen of England, who journeyed to America, went in the spirit of the noble and far-sighted Kent, when turning his back upon King Lear's temporary injustice, he said that he would "shape his old course in a country new." Was it strange that the early colonists, as they braved the hardships and perils of a dangerous voyage, only to be confronted in the wilderness by disease, famine and massacre, should fall back for their own government upon these primal

(Continued at foot of next column.)

PUBLIC SHIP LAWS.

COURTS HAMPERED BY COMITY OF NATIONS.

References have been made in the Press to the rule that Sovereign States enjoy, by the comity of nations, immunity from the jurisdiction of the Municipal Courts of other States. The cause of the reference has been the admitted inability of His Majesty's Judges to attach so-called public ships or pass orders for the payment by States of maritime debts, although the ships which contract them are simply traders. Quite recently the Court of Appeal in England declined to award salvage against the Government of Portugal, one of whose commercial ships had been rendered important services by British sailors. This decision is in harmony with a long line of cases, and they can only be overridden by Parliament or weakened by treaties with particular States. When considering questions of International Law it is often important to examine the reports of cases before the Supreme Court of the United States. Dealing with the general principle under review the Judges of that great tribunal observed: "One Sovereign, being in no respect amenable to another, and being bound by obligations of the highest character not to degrade the dignity of his nation by placing himself or its sovereign rights within the jurisdiction of another, can be supposed to enter a foreign territory only under an express license, or in the confidence that the immunities belonging to his independent sovereign station, though not expressly stipulated, are reserved by implication and will be extended to him." The justice and expediency of this doctrine in the case of war, and other truly public ships, can hardly be questioned. One is unable to calmly visualize the detention by a foreign Power of a British ship of war, which may have been salvaged or repaired, merely on the ground that the Captain could not instantly settle the bill or discharge the claim. But if a Government ship assumes the character of a trader, general convenience of mankind seems to require that she should be subject to the ordinary process of the Courts. It is probable that this is the conclusion at which the jurists of the world will ultimately arrive. The American Courts have held that an action in rem will lie to recover salvage from a ship under charter to a foreign Government, if, at the time of the seizure, she was not actually in the public service or in the possession of an officer of the Government. Thus the question of the actual possession of the Government is the touchstone to apply, and what constitutes such possession has become a question of great importance in consequence of the practice followed by nations at war of utilizing merchant ships locally within their jurisdiction. If a State, in the exercise of the right of eminent domain or of angary, expropriates a trading-ship for the purpose of sending her to a named port for a certain cargo and returning with it, but places no Government officer on board, she is, in the United States at any rate, affected by the ordinary maritime liens. The French Judges have gone further. Their doctrine is that no immunity can be claimed by a trading-ship whether her owners be Sovereign States or private persons. Such doctrine is the justification for the property above-made as to the final shape of the law. The genesis of the doctrine is traceable to the decision of the tribunal at the Hague, in 1920, which is reported by Byrnes and the cause of the treaties known as "De Foro Legationum." It appears that the Envoy Extraordinary of the Duke of Holstein engaged in trade and then sought to leave Holland without discharging his debts. An application was made for the attachment of his property on mesne process. The order went, and was directed to operate on all goods, money and effects within the jurisdiction of the Court with the exception of the movables, equipages and other things belonging to him in his character of ambassador.

verities of human society, and claim not only their inherited rights as Englishmen, but also the peculiar privileges of pioneers in an unconquered wilderness? BACON'S VISION.

This spirit of constitutionalism in America, which culminated in the Constitution of the United States, had its institutional origin in the spacious days of Queen Elizabeth. Among the notable, but little known, leaders of that time was Sir Edwin Sandys, the leading spirit of the London (or Virginia) company. As early as 1610, he had boldly declared in Parliament that even the King's authority rested upon the clear understanding that there were reciprocal conditions which neither ruler nor subject could violate with impunity. He might not too fancifully be called the "Father of American Constitutionalism," for he caused a constitution to be drafted for the little colony of Virginia in 1609 and amplified in 1612. Speaking in that venerable hall, it was interesting to recall that these two charters of government, which were the beginning of constitutionalism in America, and, therefore, the germ of the Constitution of the United States, were put in legal form for Royal approval by Lord Bacon himself. Thus the immortal Treasurer of Gray's Inn was directly linked with the development of constitutional freedom in America. In his speech in the House of Commons on January 30th, 1621, Bacon saw a vision of the future and predicted the growth of America when he said: "This Kingdom now first in His Majesty's times hath gotten a lot or portion in the New World by the plantation of Virginia, and the Summer Islands. And certainly it is with the Kingdoms on earth as it is in the Kingdom of Heaven; sometimes a grain of mustard seed proves a great tree." Truly the mustard seed of Virginia did become a great tree in the American commonwealth. (Cheers.)

LABOURS FAILURE.

BISHOP GORE AND EUROPEAN INERTIA.

Addressing a great-night meeting of members of To H. (Talbot House) at the society's Mark I. House, 22, Queen's Gate-gardens, S.W., on June 14th, Bishop Gore drew a gloomy picture of the after-war situation. The Duke of Devonshire, the new president of the society, occupied the chair.

Bishop Gore, who spoke on "The duty of patience and impatience with the present conditions," said that among the disappointments which had followed on the war had been what was called the Labour movement. That movement had had an extraordinary opportunity, and he thought its best friends were the most conscious that it had failed to take it. That result had been partly due, he thought, to the great ability and the dangerous energies of the destructive revolutionaries in the Labour movement. He did not think there was a lesson which was more clearly written in history than that of the disastrous character of bloody revolutions. It might be inevitably, but so far as he knew revolution had always produced reaction, under which there occurred exactly that which the revolution was supposed to be going to prevent. And that lesson stood written in the history both of France and of Russia. The Bolshevik forces in the Labour movement had been extraordinarily powerful, and, in addition, it had been full of personal jealousies, thwarting and hindering all that might have done. In spite of its best teachers, Labour had not risen the least above the narrow point of view of class in the narrow sense. But he did not think there was occasion to despair, for the relative failure of Labour was just the sort of relative failure out of which something better may arise. There was no doubt that Labour itself felt the position profoundly, but there was a tone of cynicism and disillusionment which was most disappointing to the best hopes that were entertained of the movement by those who wished it well.

If they looked at the opposite group of classes, there again, he thought, the position had been profoundly disappointing. The talk about brotherhood which they all heard at *numquam* during the war had indisputably come to very little. He could not doubt that there was a vast deal to justify the intense Labour suspicion that a large proportion of employers were out to smash the unions in the moment of their weakness. He listened to the talk of the well-to-do classes, and he did not see the slightest improvement in the way of an attempt really to realise what it was that lay behind the Labour movement. For example, he did not see the slightest tendency to recognise that what lay at the heart of the desire for some profound and revolutionary change in the whole industrial system was very much more than a question of a particular level of wage. The situation abroad was likewise enough to make one a pessimist. He did not think he ever could have believed that a Europe which still, in some senses, called itself Christian could have been content, knowing what was known, and having the powers which it once had, to sit inert and watch the gradual extinction of the great populations of Asia Minor. That movement amounted now to something approaching two millions. It had been deliberately organised, and there was no sign of its ceasing. That Europe, with its power, and with financial control over Turkey, should have stood by and seen that happen was something which, he thought, the world would look back upon as setting the certain stamp of doom upon our generation. Nevertheless, there was a great deal to encourage, and many were resolved that good should conquer. (Cheers.)

MASONIC BENEVOLENCE.

£20,327 FOR BOYS' INSTITUTION.

A great Masonic triumph was achieved on June 14th in connection with the 124th anniversary festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, held at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen-street, under the presidency of Lord George Hamilton, Past Grand Warden of England, Vice-Patron of the Institution, Provincial Grand Master of Middlesex, when a total collection was announced of over £20,000. There were over 1,600 diners, each of the halls of the Connaught Rooms being filled.

After the loyal toasts, the Chairman proposed "Success to the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys." He said the annual festivals in connection with the three Royal Masonic Institutions gave expression to their creed by acts and deeds. Their object in life was to promote peace and concord. Freemasons had established charities for their old people who had fallen by the way through no fault of their own, and there were two great educational institutions to fit for their future life girls and boys (whose fathers were either dead or incapacitated). These institutions were entirely supported by Freemasons, and each year the contributions at the festivals supplied the source of income. Last year the total collection realised £111,000.

The grand total was announced as follows:

London	2,680	Stewards	£28,613
Provinces	2,752		50,387
Foreign stations	80		1,327
Total	5,512		£30,327

Of which Middlesex contributed £28,630.

Of the 294,000 alien passengers who entered Great Britain in 1921, over three thousand arrived by aeroplane.

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Further Sailings	Expected on or about	Will leave for above ports on or about
M/S. "Africa"	26th July.	—
M/S. "Java"	28th July.	—
M/S. "Indien"	14th August.	21st September.
M/S. "Asia"	14th September.	21st October.
M/S. "Panama"	15th October.	22nd November.

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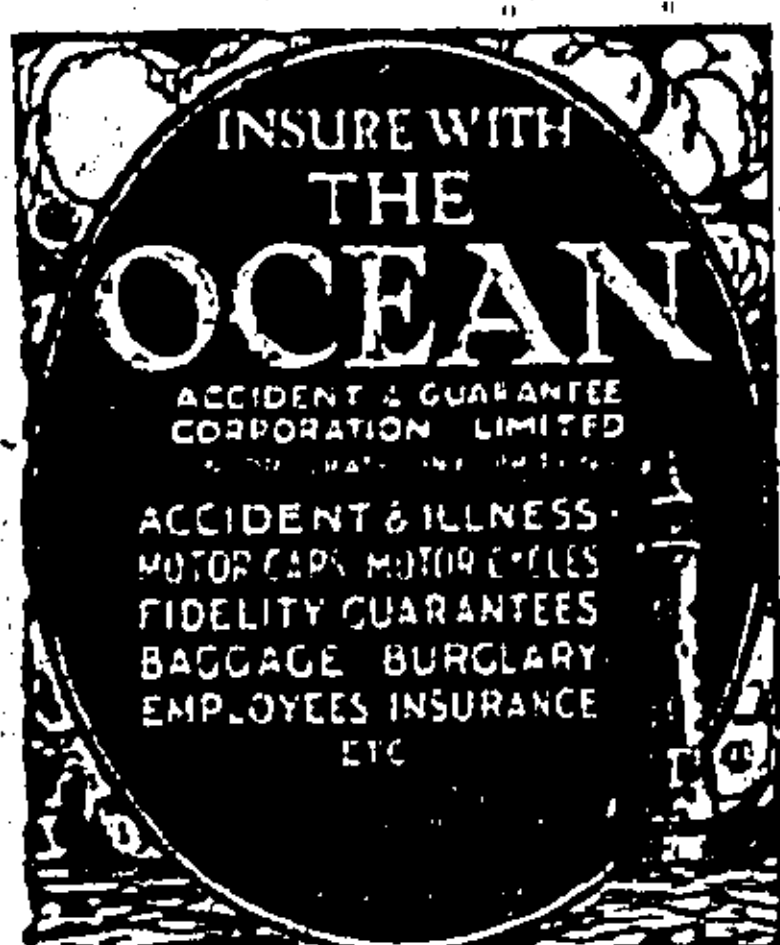
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OUR LONDON LETTER.

STARTING THE IRISH WITH A CONSTITUTION.

BRITISH OPINION, AND THE FUTURE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, June 22nd.

IRELAND'S FUTURE.

After many weary weeks the draft Constitution for the Irish Free State is published. As you are aware from the cabled summary, it is an elaborate document, obscure in parts, with the word "compromise" impressed upon important clauses, and it would take a clever man quite a long time devoted to close study of the carefully qualified phrases to understand what it all means. The Constitution is provided with many beautiful devices for making a new heaven and a new earth in "the most distressful country," but what will in fact happen in regard to these novelties and safeguards and theories in regard to Government remains to be seen when they are submitted to the test of actual experience.

There are such things as adult franchise, women's suffrage, the blessed word, Referendum, bi-lingualism, and Proportional Representation; but it is not these things that ensure peace, contentment, or justice in a country. It depends upon the Irish people themselves whether Ireland is to be ruled like England or like Mexico; and the Irish so far have failed to display the essential qualities of sagacity, moral courage, and that spirit of fair-play which is not within the power of word-spinners or the gift of the Constitution-monger.

BRITISH OPINION.

On the whole, opinion expressed in British newspapers is guarded and not too hopeful about the successful working of the new Constitution. This, of course, is natural enough, because in dealing with Ireland it is the unexpected which usually happens. The *Pall Mall Gazette* calls it the "best of a bad job," which probably reflects with fair accuracy the average middle-class point of view. The *Morning Post*, has no faith in the arrangement which is very much like a "resolution of a pre-war Congress of the Liberal Party" presented to the Irish, and cannot, therefore, be said to accord "with the true spirit of the present system and policy of Southern Ireland." There is truth in this, for while a liberal and humane Constitution is given to the Irish the series of foul murders still continue. According to the *Daily Chronicle*, staunch supporter of the Coalition, the safeguards for the Protestant minority in the South leave something to be desired. The Northcliffe papers adopt a "wait-and-see" attitude, and this is the safe line to take. The Irish have to work out their own political salvation, and nobody confidently believes that they can do it so long as De Valera and his gang of "gun-men" are at large.

THE DUKES' REST.
I believe it is not generally known that the descendants of the great Duke of Wellington hold the tenancy of their principal residence, Stratfield Saye, by the observance of a quaint custom. Every year on the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo the head of the family is required to pay homage to the King by presenting his Majesty with a small tricolour flag, which is afterwards placed above the bust of the "Iron Duke" in the Guard Room at Windsor Castle, the flag presented the previous year being taken down and stored. Sunday last, June 18th, the Duke attended at Windsor and duly paid his homage. It is a quaint custom in these days, and reminds one of the obligations of Feudal times when knights and nobles held their lands directly from the Crown.

PARLIAMENT AND THE TRUE SCANDAL.
Mr. Shortt, the Home Secretary, came out of the ordeal of questions in the House of Commons in regard to the corpse of Ronald True, the Kensington murderer, with the greatest of ease. He was able to show that he ordered an inquiry into the prisoner's mental condition on an intimation from the Judge who tried the case, and under the Statute he had no option. But while this clears Mr. Shortt in his capacity as a Minister it does not dispose of the very solid objection that exists to the present method of procedure, and there is no surprise that a revision of the law on the subject is being advocated.

As things stand, although a person may be convicted for murder on the clearest possible evidence, and judge and jury may be perfectly satisfied that he was sane at the time the crime was committed, he may, yet escape the hangman. All that is requisite is for two responsible persons to demand an examination into the prisoner's sanity; and if the experts say he is insane when they examine him there is no option but to grant a respite. It is obvious that this is tantamount to setting the practitioners of Harley Street above the law of the land, and it is the realization of this fact that explains the tremendous outcry that was raised when True was transferred from the condemned cell to a life of comparative luxury as a criminal lunatic in Broadmoor Asylum.

COMPANY PROMOTING.
Company promoters who found Jersey a desirable place for the registration of new companies have just received a rude shock. An Order-in-Council has been passed confirming a law of the Jersey States which imposes a tax of 1s. 6d. in the £ on the nominal capital of all limited liability companies registered in the Island. A new enterprise with the nominal capital of a million pounds sterling will, therefore, have to pay £275,000, even if the paid-up capital is only a fraction of a million. But the amount payable in London would be £210,000, the capital duty being £1 per £100 in the City, and the registration fee a maximum of £50. People who went to Jersey to register companies had generally reasons for so doing, the chief reason being that they thereby escaped the exacting requirements of British law. The new regulation will stop the little games of shady company promoters.—H.B.

THE VALUE OF GOOD SIGHT
cannot be over-estimated. Sight stands for everything that is valuable or enjoyable in life. You cannot tell if your eyes are right; you may see well yet have defective eyes. If you wish to have your eyes tested, the Refracting Room of The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Refracting and Manufacturing Opticians—the most competent optical establishment in South China—located in 53, Queen's Road, Central—is a your service. They have the equipment to test your eyes accurately. Testing the sight and fitting glasses is their specialty.—ADVT.

AT CARMELITE HOUSE.

Arising out of Lord Northcliffe's illness and his absence abroad there has been a grave domestic crisis in the Carmelite House and also, in Printing House Square. He has been sending home peremptory orders in such a fashion that several of the most important members of the staff forthwith resigned. This habit of conducting operations from a distance is quite in the Napoleonic manner. But I understand that news received as to the state of his Lordship's health has been of such a character that his brother Lord Rothermere, and several specialists have hurried out to see the patient.

Meanwhile, writs have been issued against Lord Northcliffe for alleged libel by two of the Directors of his own papers, Sir Andrew Caird and Mr. Fish. They complain of some statements he made in an article in the *Daily Mail* explaining his withdrawal from the Newspaper Proprietors' Association. Mr. Fish has been mainly concerned in dealing with the Labour side of the management of the Northcliffe papers, and Sir Andrew Caird, who was at first on the editorial side, was afterwards with Lord Northcliffe in America on the enterprise of war propaganda, and is now on the management side.

It is rather unfortunate that at the moment Lord Northcliffe should have fallen a victim to indisposition, for it is an interesting fact to people generally that this week he has purchased the last remaining interest of the Walter family in the *Times*, and is now in fact the owner of the great newspaper with a history unequalled by any other journal in the world. That position of proprietorship of the *Times* has been Lord Northcliffe's ambition all his life; and it is strange that he has realised it under the circumstances to which I have referred.

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TAIPEI	"CHEONGSHING"	Wednesday, 30th July, 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI via HOIHOW	"LEESANG"	Thursday, 27th July, D.L.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"HOFSANG"	Friday, 28th July, Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Friday, 28th July, 3 p.m.
MANILA	"YUBSANG"	Friday, 28th July, 6 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"CHOYSANG"	Sunday, 30th July, D.L.
Kobe & Yokohama	"LAISANG"	Sunday, 30th July, D.L.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Wednesday, 2nd Aug, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"KWONGSANG"	Friday, 4th Aug, Noon.
Kobe & Yokohama	"NAMSANG"	Saturday, 5th Aug, Noon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"TUNGSHING"	Sunday, 6th Aug, Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Saturday, 19th Aug, 3 p.m.

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Vessel	Leave Hongkong	Discharge
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	"ANGOR" 15,000	On or about 1st Sept.
MARSHALLS, HAIL, PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DIBOUT, SUEZ & PORT SAID	"CHAMBER" 15,000	On or about 25th July.
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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Ton.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KASHGAR"	9,000	30th July, 4 p.m.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said, Marseilles, Gibraltar, Plymouth & London.
"SICILIA"	6,702	18th Aug.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"SARDINIA"	6,550	18th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"JEPPORE"	5,218	25th Aug.	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,022	30th Aug.	do.
"NOVARA"	6,850	13th Sept.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	10,512	27th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	8,957	11th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DONGOLA"	8,058	25th Oct.	do.
"KHYBER"	9,000	8th Nov.	do.
"NANKIN"	7,000	22nd Nov.	do.
"KARMA"	9,000	6th Dec.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHGAR"	9,000	20th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"PLASSY"	7,300	3rd Jan., 1924	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"JAPAN" 6,022 3rd Aug. Calcutta via Singapore & Penang

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"St. ALBANS" 4,000 3rd Aug. (Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.)

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom, via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

STEAMER	Ton.	Sailing	Destination
"TANDA"	6,956	25th July, Noon	Amoy, Shanghai, Kobe & Moji.
"ALIPORE"	5,273	25th July, 4 p.m.	Kobe.
"DEVANHA"	8,022	1st Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.
"SICILIA"	6,702	3rd Aug.	Shanghai only.
"EASTERN"	4,000	5th Aug.	Kobe & Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the carrying steamer.

First Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels measuring not more than 24 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

12, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP, MARSEILLES

Monthly direct service via Singapore and Penang.

"ARGON MARU" Monday, 14th Aug.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTO, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SAIGON & SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE

"CANDA MARU" Tuesday, 22nd Aug.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE

"HONOLULU MARU" Tuesday, 28th Aug.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & HINGAPORE

"KISHU MARU" Tuesday, 1st Aug.

CALCUTTA—Fortnightly service via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

"ANNAN MARU" Thursday, 3rd Aug.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA

Via Japan—Taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S.A. & CANADA

"MANILA MARU" Saturday, 6th Aug.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports San Francisco

Panama and Colon Ports.

"HAGUE MARU" Tuesday, 8th Aug.

NEW ORLEANS via SUEZ

"SUMATRA MARU" Thursday, 28th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama, via Shanghai

"ALTAI MARU" Sunday, 3rd Sept.

KIELING via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodations for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

"KAJO MARU" Every Sunday, Noon.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ...

TABAO via SWATOW & AMOY

"SOBU MARU" Thursday, 27th July.

Tel. No. 4090. Agents: YAMASHITA, S.S. Co., Ltd.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON and NEW YORK

1. "MOORISH PRINCE" ... 1st August.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED;

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

81, George's Building.

Telephone 3123.

Telegrams (Far East).

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO ... "SINKIANG" ... To Sail
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE ... "KINGSLAN" ... On 25th July, noon.
AMOY & SHANGHAI ... "SOCHOW" ... On 27th July, 3 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN ... "HUICHOW" ... On 28th July, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO ... "SZECHUEN" ... On 29th July, 4 p.m.
HOLHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG ... "KAIFONG" ... On 1st Aug., D.L.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS AND CARGO
Excellent Saloon accommodation, ambships Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all East and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, Ltd.), Agents.

CARGO & PASSENGER CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.)

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Manila & Australian Ports
"TAIYUAN"	In port.	23rd July, 3 p.m.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provision, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fare Cargo booked through to all Australia, New Zealand & Trans-Pacific Ports.

For freight and passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, Ltd.), Agents.

SIAMESE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, Ltd.), Agents.

Telephone 341.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO

MANAGING AGENT, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD

EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Freight and Passengers

Fare to European Ports US\$820.50 First Class

Throughout.

AMERICAN STEAMERS

SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

S.S. "PRESIDENT WILSON" Leaves Hongkong ... Arrives San Francisco
(formerly "EMIRE STATE") ... July 25th ... Aug. 17th

S.S. "PRESIDENT LINCOLN" ... Aug. 22nd ... Sept. 14th
(formerly "HOOSIER STATE")

S.S. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" ... Sept. 18th ... Oct. 5th
(formerly "GOLDEN STATE")

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE

HONGKONG, PENANG, RANGOON AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "LAKE PAUL" ... July 28th, at Noon.

TAMPA INTER-OCEAN S.S. CO.

FOR HAVANA, NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK

S.S. "HEFFRON" ... Aug. 19th.

S.S. "VICTORIOUS" ... Sept. 5th.

Sailings and Fares Subject to change without Notice.

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Telephone 141. Cable Address "BOUANO" Union Building, Hongkong

Agents at Canton: REISS & Co.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

for NEW YORK & BOSTON

1. "EGREMONT CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 6th August.
2. "DACE CASTLE" ... Middle of September.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT,

BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

FRUITS having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port

on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI

1. "TRACIA" ... sailing on or about 10th August.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

1. "NIPPON" ... sailing on or about 25th July.
2. "TRACIA" ... sailing on or about 28th August.

Passenger's Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

1. "UMONA" ... sailing 20th August.

Through Bills of Lading, issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

